

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, May 6, 1876.

No. 31.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

—18—

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One copy, one year, \$5.00  
One copy, six months, \$3.00  
Single numbers, 15c

ADVERTISING RATES:  
Twelve lines in this type, one square, one square, twelve lines, one time, \$2.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1.50  
Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00  
Plain death notices, free. Obituary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2.50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the Citizen for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.  
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.  
James Abegg, Phoenix.  
E. Irvine, Phoenix.  
WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER,  
YUMA, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

PAUL WEBER,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG,  
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.  
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE,  
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,  
Tucson, Arizona. 50-47

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,  
Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims.  
Office south side Congress street, Tucson Arizona.

BRIGGS GOODRICH,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
District Attorney for Pima County, Notary Public and Commissioner Deeds for Tucson.  
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

W. W. CURTISS,  
(Late Chief Clerk General Land Office),  
No. 709 9th St., Corner G,  
WASHINGTON, - - - - - D. C.  
Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the General Land Office and all the Departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER,  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
I have every facility to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices. My work is warranted for one year.  
Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co's store. 26

FARLEY & POMROY,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.  
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.,  
TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to proffering to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

STEPHEN G. MARCOU,  
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.  
Office hours from 9 to 10 a. m.  
A. R. G. A. D. O.

Habia Expedito y recien, a precios moderados, todos los clases escrituras en los idiomas Ingles y Español. Se le puede consultar diariamente desde las 8 hasta las 10 de la mañana.

Celestial Restaurant  
—by—  
HOP KEE & CO., - - - Tucson, Arizona.  
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT is on Congress street near the Church Plaza.  
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Loy," one of the very best and who is well known to be such.  
Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden and always keep their table well supplied with the best articles in the market.  
Patrons are solicited.  
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month.  
December 4. 9-47

L. LAPHAM. FRANK H. COOK.  
Cosmopolitan Hotel.  
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.  
LAPHAM & COOK, - - - Proprietors.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS hotel extends on Main Street from Franklin to OH, in the most desirable part of the City.  
Guests are assured that their wants and comforts will have acceptable attention at this house.

TERMS: MODERATE. 9-47  
December 4.

Lafayette Restaurant.  
PASCAL & TAPIE, Proprietors.

SITUATED ON MEYERS STREET, one door South of Marsh & Driscoll's Hotel.  
Electric, newly furnished, cool, high-ceilinged dining-rooms.  
Private Apartment for Ladies and Families.  
Meals at all hours, Day and Night. Supper from 11 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. All Hot Lunches.  
Falls and Parties supplied on Reasonable notice.

Two First-Class French Cooks.  
Terms—\$10 per week. \$1.75 per day. 75 cents per meal.  
Furniture and boarders may rely upon receiving the most careful attention.  
April 1, 1876. 25

## Best.

Blue burns the violet  
Glimming the bed;  
White shines the lily, set  
High o'er her head.  
But, ah, flushed like the west,  
Dowered with odors blest,  
Shows not the rose the best?  
Thou, rose, art best.

Gleeful doth golden-bill  
Carol above;  
Breathes from the thicket still  
One plaint the dove.  
But, ah, low in the nest,  
Or high on skyey quest,  
Flutes not the lark the best?  
Thou, lark art best.

Fame stands where clamors cease,  
Lone in the sun;  
Smiles from the daisies peace,  
No race to run.  
But, ah, take thou thy rest;  
Mount thou to fortune's crest;  
Leave me above; love is best!  
Thou, love, art best.

## Pokate.

Thus rules the festive gambolaire;  
Never bet on a single pair.  
For three of a kind will beat you square,  
Or even a straight will lead that air;  
But if a full your hand shall bear,  
Your chance to win may be reckoned fair—  
That is, if your three are away up there;  
Therefore, draw, boys, draw with care.  
Though four of a kind may make you stare,  
Or a royal flush lift the four hand's hair,  
And shift your cards with a careless air,  
That when at last to call you dare,  
You may "take the pile" of the gay crew pair.

## MAKING UP PRESCRIPTIONS.

Very startling revelations are contained in a report just issued by Mr. Allen, the borough analyst at Sheffield, to the Town Council. It states that as considerable anxiety existed as to the care and accuracy of druggists in making up physicians' prescriptions, the Inspector of the Health Department presented to certain local druggists various prescriptions written by qualified men. The prescriptions were so arranged that each should include a full dose of some expensive remedy capable of ready and accurate estimation in a mixture. A series of these samples in which 120 grains of iodine of potassium were found on analysis to contain 122, 120 and 76 grains respectively. The last was therefore made up with hardly two-thirds of the active ingredient ordered—a grave departure from the prescribed amount. Of three samples which should have contained 16 grains of sulphate of quinine, one contained only 9½ grains, or less than two-thirds of the prescribed amount. Another sample which should have contained 40 grains of sulphate of quinine had 30 grains. Of twelve samples of glycerine, only five were pure and of the standard. Two other samples were somewhat below the official strength, containing 6 and 8.5 per cent of water respectively, but were otherwise pure. Two others were adulterated with 11 and 12 per cent of water. Two were of full strength, but contained lime and some non-volatile organic impurity. Another sample contained a small quantity of sugar. Three samples of citric acid were found to contain a trace of lead; but in other respects they were perfectly pure. With reference to eleven samples of pepper, Mr. Allen states that nine were genuine and two were adulterated in some degree with pea-flour and rice. The Health Committee have decided not to prosecute on this investigation, but all the local druggists have been warned of their liability to prosecution.—London Times.

SOME of the California papers refer to the provision in Stewart's will giving \$1,000 to each clerk who has been in Stewart's service over twenty years, as a highly commendable feature. On the contrary, it is exceedingly small. It amounts to about one year's salary for men who have been most instrumental in building up Stewart's colossal fortune. It is, in fact, an addition to their pay of only \$50 per annum, during the time of service. Instead of being liberal, it is contemptible.—Exchange.

There is a class of men in the world who never benefit their fellows the least particle and who never fail to harshly criticize those who do benefit others. We do not know whether the writer of the above belongs to this class or not. But his remarks are certainly devoid of good sense or fairness. Any man who, in this hard world, will furnish steady honest employment, at remunerative wages, to a number of his fellow-men for twenty years should be considered as belonging to the highest type of modern civilization. It isn't anything in the world which A. T. Stewart could have given his employees, which would compare in value to them with this almost a life-time of constant, fairly-paid work. They owe to their benefactor all that is really desirable or worth attaining in life. The man who wrote the above contemptible comment, would probably grow ecstatic over the life and death of some swindling stock-sharp, who accumulated a vast fortune in his life, by ruining his fellows, and at his death left his money to some soul-saving impostor, or jackass-breeding college.

JOHN M. COUGHLIN, who was lately appointed and confirmed Chief Justice of Utah, did not take the office, but has been appointed and confirmed as United States Attorney for California. Michael Schaeffer has been appointed as Chief Justice of Utah.

Is the House, on April 13, an amendment to the appropriation bill was passed, providing that hereafter all officers appointed by the President for the Territories should be bona fide citizens of the Territories respectively for which they shall be appointed.

## Newspaper Greatness.

England's great publishing achievement is the London Times. Johnny Bull swears by it. Liberals and Tories alike tremble at its thunders, diplomats of all nations study it, and to a large extent its views are consulted when war is to be declared or a treaty of peace to be made. It once had more influence in Germany than all the German papers together, and has as much today in Italy, Greece and Spain as all the combined journals of those nations. Kinglake, in the first volume of his "History of the Crimean War," explained how the Times came to have this power and influence. Its great and lucrative advertising patronage furnishes the resources, and the constant source of supply enables it to keep clear of all enervating alliances with capitalists, monopolies, Cabinets, parties and Parliaments; to be independent of them and in a condition to speak out the truth on all things; always, however, being careful to square its own opinions with public opinion, which it follows and don't pretend to lead, though it doubtless does much towards shaping it. Of late the New York Herald has set up pretensions of rivalry with the Times in the opinion and news markets of the world outside of England, of which the Times once claimed undisputed possession. The claim of the Herald is supported in its own columns on the 9th instant, by some striking facts and figures. For example: A 96-column Times is about the best effort of the Times. An edition of that size contains about 48 columns of advertisements. But the best effort of the Herald runs as high as 120 columns to an edition, containing 71 columns of advertisement matter, or 3007 different advertisements, against 2068 for the best effort of the Times. The Herald also claims to have a much better classification, a larger force of employees, a much greater circulation, and in many respects a better organization in its business department. The upmost thought of the Herald just now seems to be to cut in on the circulation and influence of the Times in Europe, Asia, Africa and elsewhere outside the British Isles. It is probably doing this, and the establishment of the French Republic on a liberal basis will help the effort.

It seems proper for us to add something to the above. We have long watched with gratification the steadily growing power and wealth of the Herald. We are of the opinion that one of the great needs of the country is the existence of one, or at most but several, great newspapers, whose immense revenues shall lift them above price or temptation, and whose means and ability shall not only enable them to truthfully and without fear represent public opinion but also to educate and elevate and correct that opinion, when wrong. Every little community has its struggling newspaper, and through local distortion or ignorance or pecuniary influence these publications too frequently misrepresent the opinion of their respective communities. The newspapers of the country need some representative and corrective head. The New York Herald evidently aspires to the position of a leader of the American press. There is one thing that it or any other aspirant to leadership must learn. They who lead must lead wisely and well or there will be no permanent following. A newspaper to lead the opinion of a nation, must represent that opinion truthfully and must fearlessly correct it when wrong. A leadership is not the daily representation, unreviewed, of fickle, false, sentimental, unduly excited sentiment and thought. And yet to the daily reader of the New York Herald's editorials, the main attempt therein seems to be to simply reflect the momentary, undigested, mobbish sentiment of the country, as it finds it frothing on the surface. Then again, when its deeper and more extended observation tells of a widespread and general opinion throughout the country, it immediately dresses up that opinion in the most attractive forms of composition and labels it "vox populi, vox dei," without attempting to ascertain its correctness or falsity or unsoundness, and without reflecting that the old Latin motto is as false and untrue as the Latin gods were mythical. For instance: The New York Herald has discovered in the East a hot-house sentiment, that within the lines of the United States Army there exists a mysterious atmosphere of moral purity and financial honesty not found outside those lines to an equal extent. Upon this premise it has for some time been assiduously advocating the transfer of the Indian to this morally pure and financially honest army. The distorted and untrue sentiment which The Herald reflects in this instance, is born of reading the army regulations and articles of war, and the creatures of the imagination engendered by such reading are as fictitious, on the whole, as are the novelist Cooper's Indians. For the sake of the good that is in the army, for the sake of the Indian, for the sake of the nation, for the suppression of wrong and vice, let the Herald or any of the great journals of the country expend some of their wealth and means in probing to the bottom the great questions of the army and the Indian, and ascertain and publish the truth. If no other way suggests itself they could detail a corps of correspondents, send them broadcast over the frontiers, let some of them enlist as privates in the army and work

## their way and observation up and into that institution; let others find their way as confidential clerks into the commissary and quartermaster departments; obtain for one or more of these correspondents a commission in the army. We only touch upon the ways and means. We are tired of being told that an army officer cannot be dishonest so long as he guards himself carefully from contact with civilians. That's the way the Army and Navy Journal puts it. From our standpoint it has always appeared that even the most honest and moral of men in civil life, become (at least) loose in their principles upon being brought into business contact with the army.

## His Price.

A special dispatch to the New York Times reports that, "General Sherman says that General Reynolds can make a satisfactory explanation of the allegations made against him by witnesses who have appeared before the Clymer committee. Reynolds related the entire story to General Sherman several years ago. The house presented to Reynolds was not the gift of the contractors, but was presented by numerous citizens so as to retain the Army headquarters at San Antonio. In the matter of the corn General Reynolds told General Sherman that at the time the controversy arose, corn could have been purchased below the price paid Adams and Wicks, but they were supplying corn in accordance with a contract made nearly one year before, and that the contract was awarded them because they were the lowest bidders. When General Mackenzie refused to receive the corn the new crop was coming in, which reduced the market price, and this accounts for the fact that corn could have been purchased at a less figure than it could have been purchased seven months prior. General Sherman is confident that General Reynolds will make a satisfactory explanation."—Army and Navy Journal.

General Sherman may have an unlimited amount of honest confidence in General Reynolds, but from all that we know of General Sherman he is of the earth earthy, and as likely (at least) to be mistaken, as any other man. We know a gentleman in Tucson, who was well acquainted and familiar with the Messrs. Adams & Wicks in San Antonio, Texas. Our acquaintance relates that in a confidential conversation once, in talking about the difficulties to be encountered in the contract business, Mr. Adams told him that Reynolds cost more than any of the rest of the lot. They had had an idea of what it would cost to buy him they wouldn't have opened the business, but after once starting they had to go through; that they had bought him and shut him up but that it had cost \$75,000. The manner in which this was told us leads us to believe that there was no possible inducement to falsify in its first statement, and that it is undoubtedly true.

## Wives.

James Buchanan lived and died a bachelor. He never knew what it was to have a beautiful wife rush into the presence of a Congressional Investigating Committee, with her hair disheveled and her pull back at half mast, crying bitterly: "Oh, gentlemen, what ever you do, don't hurt my Jimmy!" No, he probably didn't have any such experience. But there was something else he didn't have, which might be worth mentioning. When the nation was drifting head-foremost on the shore of the rebellion, and the four years' night of almost hopeless despair was settling black and heavy on the land, James Buchanan didn't have a wife who with her woman's presence and good sense might have warned him of the coming danger, and led him to avert by prompt action the preliminary steps to one of the most awful pictures in the book of time. We don't know for certain whether if he had had a wife that it would have stopped the rebellion, but the chances are that it would. Women are like some poisons—sure death under certain conditions, the antidote to death under others. They require very careful handling, but from their almost absolute necessity they should be kept on hand in every house, carefully labelled "wife—poison."

THE San Francisco Examiner has a fine article on British criticism of American affairs, and commends the English commentators to a more careful reading of the history of their own country. It says: "We could point to some very corrupt eras in the administration of the British Government; and hardly think that the general infamy which stalked abroad in the public service of England during the reigns of one or two of the Georges, to go no farther back, could be fairly attributed to the workings of democratic institutions. Napoleon the Third had very few democratic institutions to contend with, yet his purely personal government was, in all of its branches, the most corrupt of the world. It will be remembered what vast armies he had on paper, all drawing rations and pay, when he declared war against Prussia, and how they were not present when the order for service. Russia, to-day, is said to be one of the most thoroughly corrupt governments in the world in the administration of its affairs, yet it is not troubled with democratic institutions."

"Well," said an honest Teuton, throwing down the morning paper, and heaving a long sigh, "dot beats all! Dere vos Peccider, and Pabcock, and Pelknap, and now dey got Bendleton, too. Gee!s noller glass lar, poy!"

## The Merchant Prince.

A. T. Stewart never turned aside from the path of legitimate business to that of daring speculation. To ordinary men, some of his ventures may have appeared rash, but it was the rashness due to a keener foresight and a better poised judgment than that of his fellow-players. His life is a standing proof of the efficacy of honesty, industry, and well directed intelligence in laying the foundations of vast wealth. The man who has amassed the largest fortune ever accumulated within the span of a single life was simply a hard-working, careful merchant, with a decided talent for organization and a somewhat rare faculty for taking as firm a grasp of petty details as of broad and general principles. There was no gambler's luck in the methods of action which expanded the \$5,000 of 1823 into the forty or fifty millions of 1876. Any business man with undaunting energy, patient self-denial, and consistent principle may fairly hope to accumulate a fortune by similar methods.

Living through a period of perhaps more rapid commercial expansion than we may witness for many years to come, he never yielded to the temptation of making haste to be rich. He labored with a singleness, and at times a relentless, of purpose which had in it something of the heroic. But he abjured the gain to be derived from extravagant profits about as sedulously as he did the dear-bought advantage to be derived from false representations and extravagant professions. He kept faith with the public so rigidly and so long that the public needed no persuasion to believe that his goods were what he represented them to be. It was perhaps the great secret of his success: that the unskilled buyer could, in spite of his lack of knowledge, secure as fair treatment from A. T. Stewart as the skillful one could obtain anywhere.

The influence of A. T. Stewart has been a moral power to the commercial history of the United States, whose value it would be difficult to overestimate. The success of his system of plain dealing produced so many imitators that it is to-day the rule instead of the exception among the leading dry goods merchants of our great cities. And that system has been so generally recognized as the only passport to permanent success that it will remain with us long after Mr. Stewart's share in establishing it has been forgotten. His vast business, too, whether or not it is destined to retain the cohesion and the perfect organization which he impressed upon it, will be a perpetual example of the great results which can be accomplished by a single mind and will acting through a number of carefully selected agents.

It will only be by degrees that we shall be able to appreciate the void which has been caused by the death of A. T. Stewart. Thousands of spindles ran at his bidding; thousands of employees looked to him, directly or indirectly, for bread. He was the centre of great real estate interests, and the parent of comprehensive schemes for supplying homes for the people and lodging for the poor. He was the largest individual contributor but one to the City Treasury of New York, and by far the largest to the Treasury of the nation. He was the mainstay of more than one bank, the reputed prop or one of two large dry goods houses in other cities, and the almost sole employer of manufacturing establishments in both hemispheres. Great importer as he was, he has done more than most people are aware to cultivate the textile industries in the United States. He was not the man to leave the multitude of affairs in which he was concerned hanging at loose ends, but now that the directing brain has ceased to act, and the overseeing eye is closed in death, there must be a momentary shock and interruption to multiplied activities and interests such as it has seldom been given to man to direct. The disposal of the vast accumulation of fifty years of successful business, and the fate of the enterprises which drew from it their life-blood, is a question which will be the universal theme of public speculation for some time to come.—N. Y. Times.

## Yuma County.

The Sentinel of April 29, says: The steamship Montana, which left San Francisco April 19, was expected to arrive at the mouth of the Colorado on the 5th instant.

James M. Barney has shipped during the week, \$3,047 pounds of citizen and government freight, to Florence, Tucson and other interior points, by trains of Daguerre and Noriega. Also, thirty tons of silver ore, to San Francisco.

The survey of the town site of Yuma has just been completed, by T. E. White, Esq., United States Deputy Surveyor. The task was no easy one but Mr. White has applied himself to the work with the utmost energy, and the people may be sure that it is well done. We think that the authorities of Yuma were fortunate in securing the services of such an able surveyor to perform this important work.

Mr. White leaves this morning by stage for San Diego, Cal., where he will draw the map of the town of Yuma, after which he contemplates visiting his old home in Pennsylvania, and will return to Arizona next September.

The Republic of Mexico holds a Presidential election next year. In July, 1877, occurred the last Presidential election. The candidates were Benito Juarez, Porfirio Diaz and Lerdo de Tejada, the latter being Chief Justice. Juarez was elected, but died in 1872. Lerdo succeeding as Chief Justice, to the Presidential office. The constitutional term is six years, and Lerdo goes out next year. Diaz has inaugurated the present rebellion and civil war at the instigation of his own ambition and the Church party, to pave the way for his election a year from next July.

"My boy, tell us what you know about rattan," said the Committee-man. "It is sometimes called the 'Calamus Rattan' comes from Penang, Samarang, and Padang, and has been used by the master in this school too dang lang."

## Ammonia Against Snake Bites.

Several cases of snake-bite, in which the value of Professor Hallford's remedy, subcutaneous injection of ammonia, has been demonstrated, have, says the Melbourne Argus, lately occurred in the colony. At Seymour on the 14th of December a young man, 26 years of age, named Dwyer, was bitten by a snake between the thumb and the first finger of the right hand. The wound was received at nine o'clock and no treatment was applied until 11:30, when the patient was powerless and almost insensible. Ammonia was injected into his right arm when he revived at once. He suffered a relapse but the ammonia was again successfully applied, and he ultimately recovered. At Bangor a young girl was bitten by a snake and gradually sank into a state of stupor. Two hours and a half after she was bitten ammonia was injected. Relief was immediately obtained and the girl rapidly recovered. A third case happened on the Acheron, eleven miles from Alexandria, where a little girl two years of age, the daughter of a farmer named Doak, was bitten by a snake just above the ankle of the left foot. Symptoms of complete coma were setting in when the ammonia injection was used with magical effect. The child sat upright and became quite lively. A relapse occurring, a second injection was made with as great effect as before, and the child from that time continued to improve until her recovery. Another case is mentioned of a native woman on the Wirrega Station, South Australia, who was bitten by a snake on the ankle. She became unconscious and the surface of the body was turning cold when ammonia was injected. The woman at once revived and recovered.

On all railway enterprises in the United States, a knowledge of the which offers a fair prospect of a remunerative investment, than the carrying forward of the Los Angeles and Independence Railway to a junction, through the Southern Utah, with the Union Pacific at Ogden, near Salt Lake. The successful execution of such work would instantly convert its projectors into railway magnates as formidable as Messrs. Leland Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker themselves. That is a legitimate ambition. It would really be a work of national moment, and its completion would give us another transcontinental railway. It would pass through a region incalculably rich in argentiferous galena ore. It itself would open up a series of bonanzas. Independence, Oso, Darwin, Panamint, and a hundred other mining camps, would be chronicled as producing lead and silver almost to a surfeit. The carrying of crude ores to reduction works which would undoubtedly be shortly established in this neighborhood, and the merchandise and produce which would be consumed by these innumerable camps would ensure a profitable business for the very initial of the enterprise. The Los Angeles and Independence Railway could be made to strike the Southern Utah, near the "Needles," about the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude; and, when the thirty-fifth parallel road succeeds in getting itself built from Ventia, in the Indian Territory, to the Colorado river, the trackway of the former road could be used as a common trunk line to tide-water at Santa Monica. This road, pushed to a point of junction with the Southern Utah, would supply all Northern Arizona, and would open up the rich mining districts around the Needles. When it should have entered Utah, it would traverse St. George county, above Calville, a region full of the best qualities of coal and iron. Here, undoubtedly, the road would develop a tremendous business as St. George is probably the future iron manufacturing center of the Pacific Coast.—Los Angeles Express.

During the examination of witnesses, by the congressional Indian committee, in Washington, on March 30, J. E. Barrows of New York, testified as follows: In July, 1874, Mr. L. Zeckendorf of Tucson, Arizona, John Hughes of Denver, and the witness, J. E. Barrows, were bidders in the name of Zeckendorf for furnishing beef cattle to the different Indian agencies in Arizona, the amount in the aggregate being 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 pounds. When the bids were opened at the Interior Department by Commissioner Smith the bid of witness' firm was expected to be the lowest, and they expected to get the contract, as all the requirements in the proposal were complied with. The checks accompanying the bid were fully certified by New York national banks to the amount of \$12,000. On the day after the proposals were opened J. W. Wheeler, of New York, J. W. Basler, of Pennsylvania, and Lew Smith, of Leavenworth, Kansas, had put two or three bids, one in the name of Trainer, of Texas, which was the next above Zeckendorf's, one in the name of Smith, the third or fourth above witness' firm. Mr. Zeckendorf demanded the contract of Commissioner Smith, but was refused, and no explanation given. The contract was finally awarded to Lew Smith in the interest of Messrs. Basler and Wheeler. The difference in the price of the contract was from \$30,000 to \$40,000 which of course was a total loss to the government and the Indians. The witness went on to say that on the day the bids were to be opened Wheeler said that the witness should never secure the bids. After the contract was awarded to Lew Smith a check for \$3000 was presented to Hughes to keep him quiet. The check for that amount was given by Lew Smith, one of the successful contractors, but it was drawn by Ross, the Ring contractor, and it was on Kountz & Co., New York.

The San Francisco Alta claims a hand in a supposed important discovery, that malarious diseases are due mainly to chills brought on, not by poisonous gases in the atmosphere, but by the sudden radiation of heat from the earth in clear Summer nights in hot climates, and especially in that damp situations.

## Tucson Assay Office.

I REG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an

## Assay Office in Tucson.

and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:  
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50.  
Single Assays for Copper, 3.00.  
Single Assays, Copper, Gold and Silver, 8.50.  
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer,  
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 18-47

## Palace Hotel.

MAISE & DRISCOLL, - - - Proprietors.  
THE PROPRIETORS FEEL JUSTIFIED in soliciting patronage, in the full assurance that they can please all who may become their guests.

Comfortable Rooms well Ventilated. All meals served in the BEST STYLE, with the very best that the market affords. Terms—Moderate. 14-47  
January 8.

## The Elliot House.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.  
W. V. ELLIOT, - - - Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS amply prepared to accommodate the traveling and homelike, and attention is called to the fact that the proprietor

## Intends to Merit Patronage.

By satisfying his customers with the best of meals.  
His bar is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.  
March 4. 22-47

## Drug Store.

HAVING ENLARGED AND REFITTED my saleroom, and increased my stock of

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices, at

## THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

On Congress street, at my old stand.

Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country. CHARLES H. MEYERS.

## Arizona and New Mexico Express Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000.

HENRY WELLS, Pres. H. WICK, Treas.  
Aurora, N. Y. Cleveland, O.  
C. H. WELLS, General Superintendent,  
Tucson, Arizona.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED to transact a

## GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS

—between—

Tucson and the Terminus of the

## Southern Pacific Rail Road,

—now at—

## White Water, California,

—running via—

Florence, Phenix, Vicksburg and

## Erbenburg, Arizona.

Making close connections with their stages for PRESCOTT and Northern Arizona, and selling tickets at their offices good over the

## Central & Southern Pacific Railroads

—to—

SAN JOSE, SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO,

And intermediate places, and thence to all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United States.

## Quickest and Easiest Route to San Francisco.

Large and Comfortable Kimball Four and Six Horse Coaches.

## SHORTEST DESERT CROSSING.

Good Water, Good Stations.

## Six and a Half Days to San Francisco. Two Days to Prescott.

The Arizona & New Mexico Express Co. having completed its organization of lines, offices and employees, has entered upon a general carrying business between Tucson, Prescott, and the Terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where they will make connection with Wells, Fargo & Co. for Express matter destined to all parts of the United States and Europe. Are now ready to carry passengers and do a general Express Business.

Letter Postages will be carried on all our stages, Three times each week, each way. Government Stamped Envelopes will be sold by us at all our offices, with our frank, carrying letters to any part of the United States and Europe.

## BULLION AND CURRENCY

Will be received and forwarded with dispatch and Safety.

McNeale & Urban's Cincinnati Bank, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at our Tucson and Prescott offices.

## Orders for the Purchase of Goods

—at—

San Francisco and elsewhere, will have prompt attention.

The Collection of Notes, Drafts and Acceptances will have special dispatch.

Through rates given to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Stages leave our Main office at Tucson, on

Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock p. m.